Families.

Malt and Hops

Bottled at the Brewery.

36 Forest St., Brooklyn.

Mail orders premptly attended to-

GLEANINGS FROM AFRICA.

A Few Notes by Becent Travellers, Humor

ous and Otherwise.

In a Mohammedan town near the west coast

of Africa it was recently desired to enumerate

the inhabitants for the purpose of imposing ;

head tax. The natives were very much opposed

to being counted, but the enumeration was

easily made by the ruse of bringing a brass

band from a neighboring post. All the men,

women, and children flocked to hear the music,

and while they were giving rapt attention the

counting went on.
Somebody has probably been libelling Liberia:

at any rate a traveller who wastes no compli-

ments on that republic recites what purports to

be an incident in one of the courts of justice

there. He says the judge had just given a deci-

sion against a litigant when that worthy sud-

"I guess and calculate, Mr. Judge, that unless

you change your mind I will send one of these

bullets through you," whereupon the decision

One of the latest achievements in school com-

denly remarked as he pulled a revolver:

was promptly reversed.

ACTUAL HISTORY.

DE VIVO IN AUSTRALIA.

Re Describes De Murska's Brilliant Suceen in Concert There in 1875.76. We arrived to Sydney on the 17th of July,

1875, having had a rough voyage of siz days only under the equator. We stopped at the Hotel Royal. There Mr. William Lester, the sols opera manager in Australia, whom I had known here in the early statics, called on me and congratuiated me for having brought there such a grand singer, and asked me what prices I intended to charge. I replied a pound sterling the best seat, as Mr. Williams, the agent of Mme. Gordard, had told me in San Francisco he had charged all over Australia, and he had had a £600 house at the Town Hall in Melbourne. it is not true, dear De Vivo; be humbugged

you," Mr. Leater said, "for he gave two concerts a week, averaging little over £200, and the highest price was half a guinea. I advise you to put as moderate prices as you think best, and you will reap the harvest, and you will promise me that after your tour of concerts you will play in Italian opera with me, as I have some artists in my comic opera company that have sung it. " With great pleasure," I said, "and thanks for the advice."

He gave me a letter of introduction to Mr. Haddon, the managing editor of the Melbourne Argus, the leading paner of the Vic-toria colony. I remained four days in Sydney. visiting the theatres, hotels, and public places, and I found that Australia was a shilling country, not a guinea one as Williams had told me. I must say that I was a little discouraged. Leaving De Murska in Sydney, I embarked for Melbourne to engage some artists and the hall. Giorza and Susini met me at the boat, and brought me to Menzie's hotel, the only first-class house in Melbourne, and asked me what prices I intended to charge. I said, "One pound the best seat, as Mms. Goddard did." "No, dear De Vivo," replied Susint, who had sung with her. "She never had prices higher than half a guinea, and even then the seats were half empty. Now come with us to see the hand-omest large half you ever saw, and then you will decide upon the prices." As soon as I saw the hall, witich contained about 2,800 seats and the capacity of over 3,000 people, I was greatly encouraged, and decided to put the price at seven shillings and sixpence (\$1.87%) the balcony, 5 shillings the first fifteen rows of benches, 3 shillings fifteen rows, and the other rows and admission 2 shillings, which prices, if all sold, as some night they would, they would bring over £500, and I at once went to the Town Hall clerk, who showed me the booking book. I began to mark Monday, Aug. 13, 15, 18, 20, 22, 23. On marking these dates the clerk burst into laughter. The reason he laughed will be seen later on. I looked at him without paying much attention and continued to mark flive more dates, which made twelve nights in all in four weeks. It was a bold undertaking, to give twelve consecutive concerts in a city of 500,000 inhabit ants, a feat unparalleled even in New York or in London. It was an inspiration, owing to the great faith I had in that incomparable singer, he Murssa. Later I called on Mr. Haddon, who received me cordially, and in the evening sent his critic, Mr. Keily, to my hotel for information about De Murska. I gave him a blography, which was published the day after, and some Loudon and New York notices, from They're and to he herald, and he published almost every day a long paragraph from these notices. Four days inter De Murska arrived, and in the evening she was serenaited by the iterman Liederiafel, which I had engaged to create an excitement, and I succeeded admirably, as the Aryus, the Age, the Idegraph, and the Evening Herald published almost a column about the great event the day after. She was delighted with the grand reception, and then I told her the prices I had decided upon, and she objected, saying that she would not sing at less than the prices of America after 14,000 miles of voyage. She was right, but I persuaded her that the receipts at those prices would realize almost double those of America. I at once engaged Signort Carmine Morley, tenor, and Susmi, basso, Charles E. Prait got acquainted with Alfred Anderson, who had been the pianist of the Duke of Edinburgh, while on his visit in Australia. He was as I heard, a Jewish adventure, and I introduced him to De Murska, telling her that the was a robust fellow of large and imposing fluore, bearing a strong resemblance to the Prince of Wales but handsomer. I objected, but she wanted blim, as he liked him, and as Anderson said that the advertisement which the engagement would give him was all the compensation he desired, at her request I reluctantly consented. I advertised the first three concerts, beginning Aug. II, an un seen later on. I looked at him without pay-ing much attention and continued to mark

ILMA DE TOWN HALL—EXTRAORDINARY EVENT.

ILMA DE MUISSKA THE HUNGARIAN NIGHTINGALE

THE COLOR HEVALOR JENNEL LEYD.

The greatest cantatrice that ever visited the Antipodes, wo has scored triumphs all over the world assisted by Carmine northey tenor. Susin, basso, blommons, Guist, Frattand Angerson, punists. Further particulars in Wednesday's papers, bale of ticketa on Friday.

on Friday.

The day after the announcement I received several letters, advising me that Melbourne was not used to such humbug announcements, and to cease the publication. I laughed, though I felt annoyed and bought the letters to Mr. flad-De Mussa in London and in New York; and the day after he published a column of praise of De Musska's streeses in London for several seasons, in the first concert De Murska was received very cordially, and, after singing "He Carnival of Venice" with a hurricane of appliance, she was called out four times, and sang "Within a Mile of Edinboro," I am unable to describe the evation, but I saw hats and handkerchiefs flying in the sir, with yells of Braso." "Hravo bis, bts," and they was another over the second nast about the sec I saw hats and handkerchiefs flying in the sir, with yells of "Bravo" "Bravo" "Bravo bis, brs, and she sung again "Coming Through the Rys," and there was another ovation. In the second part she sang the aria and rondo finale of "La Sonnamuia," and the duct of "L Eigir d'amore" with Suisani, both pieces being applanted to the echo. The house was only £184 (2004). As my company and expenses cost, including my large salary, just \$300 per concert, it was a very good paying invesiment. The second house was £170 (\$850), with the same success. At the third concert on Saturday night she received a greater ovation, with a house of £325 (\$1,605). The receipts at the following concerts were never less

cert on Saturday night she received a greater ovation, with a house of £325 (\$1,605). The receipts at the following concerts were never less than £300, and on her benefit hight were £577 (\$2,875), and one oratorio night £600 (\$3,000). Another oratorio I gave for the poor was £440 (\$2,200).

In the sixth concert, Aug. 23, the crowd was like a mob, and so much so that I called for four policemen to maintain order. After the first part I went to may the rent of the hall. The Clerk said: "Do you remember, Signor de Vivo, the time you marked down this date I haughed, and you looked at mer." "Yes, I do, "I san-wered," Well, I laughed," he said, "because no manager fier hes ever given six concerts in two weeks, and I thought that you were rather green in the profession. Even Mine, Gotidard, an English lady and popular, gave only two concerts a week, and never drew such crowds. You are the greatest manager that ever landed here, and I congratulate you on your mormous ancess." On that most memorable might, that I shall never forget, the Mayor and Aldermen, with 100 mounted policemen and 200 mounters of the Metropolitan Liedertaire! with uplified torches, in the midst of crowds of people, accompanied her to Menzies's Hotel, where I suread a bangles, for which I paid about \$5.00, and at

men and 200 monibors of the Metropolitan Liedartiafel with uplified torches,
in the midst of crowds of people, accompanied her to Menales's Hotel, where I spread
a banque, for which I paid about \$200, and at
which the Mayor, some of the metropolitan society, and leading chirens made speeches, while
over 10,000 people before the histel insisted upon
her appearance on the bac cony, and before they
would disperse she had to sing. The Last Rose
of Summer." Queen Victoria herself could not
have received a greater of action.
k I noticed that De Murska was paying more attention to American them to anybedy else. On the
same night Ristori made her debut at the Opera
House to an audience of 1500 \$2500 achieving
great success. As I had been negotiating with
her for a year and she would not consent to
my price of \$1,000 per month and ten
per cent, of the profits, she thought
that I had made this grand ovation in spite
of her, as her husband, the Marina's of Grillo,
told me so, and I convinced him otherwise. For
the first time in her most successful career of
over fority years Ristor lind done a poor basic osa
on her first visit. In any new country, and that
was on account of thad management, they having
put the prices in Sydney, as well in Melbourne,
at fifteen smilings. And I told the Marquis,
who had a manager soid two agents who were
not work a strew, and, of course, the rease of
of the failure. I heard the day after from her
brother that Ristor had and to be hysband in
her trace way: "You are the cause of
this terrible financial fisses for not baying made
such a great success with De Murska. hite I
thought she would do nothing, and I pitted her.
Surely she is a great succes, with the Maran." The Marguist you me the unorning after that he resretted

larat for £000 (\$3,000) to a photographer, who cleared a profit of over £250 (\$1,250). On his arrival with the company in Melbourne I sold him the first ten concerts in Sydney for £2,000 (\$10,000), to be given in two weeks. He lust about £150 on account of the hall being small and being obliged to put the prices at ten shillings, seven and sixpence, and five shillings. Afterward I gave fourteen more concerts at the Exhibition Hall, containing over 4,000 sents, at popular prices, viz. five, three, and one shilling, averaging about £180. The fourteen concerts in Melbourne 2 serseed £400. During the season in Melbourne I got acquainted with an Austrian who confidentially told me that De Murska was the wife of a Colonel or a General, I do not remember which, in the Amstrian army, and thry were separated Colorel or a General, I do not remember which, in the Austrian army, and they were separated on her account, as her husband loved her dearly, and then I thought the money she sent often to her sister really was to her daughter, married to an officer; but I never told her the secret she kept all along, I supposed with the intention to get married again, as you will be made acquainted in the following very sad tale.

GREAT REAR TRAPPING.

How a Mixed Herd of Cinnamone and Blacks Was Briven Off.

From the Denver Republican. About the middle of August a party of some fifty laborers, in charge of engineers employed by the State, began work on the new highway in the San Juan district. An appropriation to pay the cost of constructing the road was made by the late Legislature. It is now nearly completed, and runs from Molus Lake, near Silverton, to the junction of the Rico and Rockwood roads, twenty miles above Durango. The work of construction was started at the Molus Lake end. Between there and the other terminus of the road lies a stretch of country that is wild, broken, and almost totally devoid of human habitations. Heretofore it has been avoided, even by the almost ubiquitous prospectors.

R. S. Sumner, who was assistant to Engineer Holbrook, remained with the workmen almost steadily, while Mr. Holbrook had to make frequent trips to Silverton, Durango, or some other neighboring settlement. Toward the latter part of August Engineer Sumner was away from the moving camp of road builders on one of these periodical trips. During his absence the early autumn snow set in on the mountains higher up, and bears of all varieties which frequented these parts were driven lower down by lack of food. This accounted for their presence in such large numbers, as the road builders report, around the vicinity of the new wagon road,

On his return journey to the camp of the la. corers early in September, Holbrook found all kinds of bears along the way. Their presence did not cause him disquiet, however, until he had reached a point a little beyond flock wood, and eighteen or twenty miles above Durango.

had reached a point a little beyond Rockwood, and eighteen or twenty miles above Durango. He was riding along the road early one morning when his horse suddenly snorted, shied, and showed every indication of a desire to turn back. Holbrook tried to quiet the animal, but its evident fear of something in the neighborhood only increased. The engineer looked around over the wild landscape and readily detected the cause of his horse's terror.

In an open tract, among a tangle of scrub oak on the hiliside to his left, he saw a spectacle that made him sympathize to some extent with the feelings of the animal he rode. There, in plain view, not a quarter of a mile away, were fully a dozen big hears engaged in gambeling together like a group of schoolboys at play. Black hears and cinnamons seemed to he in about equal proportion. It looked to Holbrook as though the animals had been feasting on the acorns the brush furnished them, and were then enjoying an after breakfast frolic.

Some were lying linert under the sun, others rolled over and over, while half a dozen disported themselves at what appeared very like a game of leap-frog. One hear would lie pawer down on the ground while another took a short race toward the spot, stood on his head, and then clumsily turned a somersant over the hears seemed to enjoy hugely, taking turns at the feat of somer-auliting.

But Engineer Holbrook had neither the time nor the inclination to watch the game, so as soon as he could quiet his horse he sat out on a gailing for the nearest house along the road, the residence of G. G. Love. He remained there the mor the inclination to watch the game, so as soon as he could quiet his horse he sat out on a gailing for the nearest house along the road the residence of G. G. Love. He remained there the remained of the day and that night, reaching the camp of the road construction crew, a little ways below, early next forenon. On the way he descried quite a number of other hears, some of them discon-erringly close to the route he was following—the s

On the suggestion of Mr. Love, who is an old hunter, it was finally decided to drive the bear, as dome-tic animals are driven, to the place chosen for his slaughter. By way of precaution against the possibility of some bear carrying off the trapit had been chained to a stout log in addition to being buried. With some difficulty and more danger this log was divolged from amid a ciump of brush, the bear all the time roaring and snapping victously at those engaged in the job.

Having got the log loose, Holbrook and Summer cut two long poles, and getting in the car of the imprisoned cinnamon they whacked him vigorously over the snout. He rose upon ma him legs with a mighty rear and sprang through the opening in the enclosure dragging the trap and log behind him. Once free, he showed a disposition to turn on his termentors. But every time he faced about down came the poles on his nose, and with another roar be started down the hill.

By dint of constant whacking and careful herring the strangely handicapped bear was finally brought to the highway. After this it was comparatively easy to get him to a point close to the Love cabin, where a huller ended his sufferings. The scheme of driving the lear ahead of them, as descrited, sieven the hunters the inconvenience of dragging his corper a distance of nearly four miles.

After skinning the cinnamon, securing choice steaks, and ceiting the oil out of his fat the hunters took their trap back to the bine tree and reset it as before. Next day they found a syoning black bear, weighing about 200 pounds, caught in the trap. He was herded to hear love's house, as was his predecessor in misfortune, and disposed of in similar fash on.

Two days went by this time before a victim bit at the bear-trap ment. Bear number three was a giant of the cinnamon species, weighing in the nighbarhood of 700 bounds, When the litere owners of the trap first saw him he was sitting outside the enclosure, apparently as tho arb he had torn up the trap in his attempts to get rid of it, Holbrook, Summe

roar and then made for them, leaving the trap undistribed.

The hunters then saw that the cinnamon's right fore paw was only a bleeding stump, and that the hear itself was free of the trat. Being armed with nothing better than revolvers, they broke into a run down hill, not atopting until they reached camp. There they produced a Winchester aplete and returned to hunt for the wounded byar. They found him stiting among the brush, half was up the hill, vigorously licking his wounded paw and whining at intervals. A Winchester builet behind his right car ended the cinnamon's life.

When they went up to where the trap lay the

THE PERSONAL EXPERIENCE OF A

FRENCH OFFICER. Spirited Account of a Captain of Marines

-British Inhumanity Charged-Ald Was Refused to a Captured and Sinking Ship. The recent English celebration of the annirersary of the battle of Trafaigar has induced the Paris Figure to print an extract from the unpublished memotrs of Pierre Servaux, a Captain of marines on board the French ressel Fougueux. The Captain is very severe upon conduct of the English after the battle, but independently of such strictures his narrative is very interesting as a description of a part of the great naval battle.

"In the month of September, 1805." he says, "we set sail under command of the French Admiral, Villeneuve, and the Spanish Vice-Admiral, Gravina, leaving the bay of Ferrol. A few days afterward we reached Cadiz, and remained anchored in the harbor until the 20th of October, when the signal to make sall and prepare for action was given by the French Admira's ship. At 11 o'clock we left the harbor, and the order was given to form the fleet in three columns. Whether the order was badly understood, or whatever was the cause, several Capteins of both Frenca and Spanish vessels failed to form in line, and, when the English fleet was sighted, the Spanish and French fleets were, so to say, in disorder. The two fleets observed each other during the whole night, and never ceased making signals.

"At daybreak on the 21st of October we found the French fleet in about the same position that it was in the evening before; several vessels had fallen off, and one Spanish vessel, was at least three miles to leeward. The Admiral gave a signal to form in line of battle, but no better result was obtained. The English, favored by a little breeze, manœuvred very much better than we aid. They formed easily in two columns, one having in the lead the Victory, with 110 guns, commanded by Admiral Neison. The other column followed the Prince Sovereign, also with 110 guns, and commanded by Admiral Collingwood. The English fleet advanced to cut the poorly formed line of the French and Spanish vessels, which, for the most part, left too great a distance between them and their leader.

"The Fougueux, on which I served as master-at-arms, had for her leader the Spanish vessel Sainte-Anne, with 110 guns By bad managuvres she left more than a cable length between her and the vessel ahead, and in that way made it easy for the enemy's vessels to pass through. It was precisely toward this

shaped every indication of a desire to turn back. Holbrook tried to quiet the animal but its evident fear of something in the neighborhood ever the wild landscape are looked around the course of his horse's terror.

In an open tract, among a tangle of serab oak on the hilled to his loff, its saw a spectace the feelings of the animal he rode. There, in plain view, not a quarter of a mile away, were fully a dozen big hoars engaged in camboling the series of the fire on heard the vessel. At this moment the Commander ordered me to look into the interior of the ship and see if the sheet of the main-sail was not liable to satch fire from the discharge of the second battery. As I was passing over the gangway into the main shroud; they let go the entire starboard broadside. The detonation and shows were so great that I came hear falling into the ses, and blood came from my nose and ears; but that did not prevent me from prose and ears; but that did not prevent me from performing my duty.

"Soon our maintainst came down. Fortunately, it was cut ten or twe ve feet above the deex, and fell on the port side. We cut the samboard shrouds and successed rather slowly in g. thing rid of it.

"Our fire was still well sustained, but the superiority in the number of guns and the ad-

in a ting rid of it.

"Our dre was still well sustained, but the appearently in the number of game and the advantageous bosition of the English vessels enabled them to decimate usin a learful manner. More than half of the crew was either killed or woulded, Finally cur last mast came down. Our flag alone remained, and our brave Capitalin and crew were in nowise disposes to strike it. Then another vessel, the Teméraire, of 110 guns, also came to attack us. Favored by the current, sie came disposes to strike it. Then another vessel, the Teméraire, of 110 guns, also came to attack us. Favored by the current, sie came alongside. A discharge from her artillery and a plunging fre lindshed the sweeping of our decks. At the order to board, repeated in the Latterles, from sixty to eightly men appeared upon the deck armed with sabres and batteraxes. From the three decks of the Engleshman the enemy was able to fire at may with case, while from the third officers and the main port shrounds 200 or floor men came on board cur vessel. Our commanier feel, shot through the heart. The tew men who remained, no longer being able to resist such fearful ordes and such a marderous fire, were obtiged to surrender, after having defended every hind of the deck, and the Fougueix fell into the mains of the text, and the Fougueix fell into the mains of the kexilish, but with the giors of not lawing struck her colors, which the English took after her capture.

For more than four hours we had not ceesed ning, and we had to light against four vessels, each one very much surerior in armanner and ment and ment own. We dost in the

For more than four hours we had not ceased hirly, and we had to light against four versels, each one very much surerior in armament and men to our own. We lost in the mint are on mander, more than half our men, two Lieutemants, three ensigns, two midshipmen, and three boatswalps.

Toward 7 o closs in the evening the English transcreted the remnant four officers on board one of their ships. I remained with the executive officer, who was wounded, whom I went to see just as the officers were leaving. If it had not been for that, it is very problable that I would have gone with the rest of them, but fate had fixed it differefly for me. After having evenged the carnage of that fearful light, I was doomed to run the risk of shipwrees and drowning. The vessel was in a deliberable state, cut down like a pontoon, without sails or rigging. There was no boat on board that was fit to be launched. The ship had been pierced like a sieve by deflets, and there were two lng holes in the starboard but book, through which the water at times flowed in barrious. The exhaustion of the remnant of the crew, the hisuberdination resulting from diest, the cries of the wounded and dying, the rise of the water, that reached the spar dock, from which we were obliged to lake the unito tunnte wounded: the return of the spar dock, from which we were obliged to lake the unito tunnte wounded; the return of the spar dock, from which we were obliged to lake the unito tunnte wounded: the return of the spar dock, from which we were obliged to lake the unito tunnte wounded; the return of the spar dock, from which we were obliged to lake the unito tunnte wounded; the return of the spar dock, from which we were obliged to lake the unito tunnte wounded; the return of the spar dock, from which we were obliged to lake the unito tunnte wounded; the return of the spar dock, from which we were obliged to lake the unito tunnte wounded; the return of the spar dock, from which we were obliged to lake the unito tunnte wounded. The sparstill that it is possible t

meer Holbrock fell sair-fied that in his desire to get free of the trap the bear ate the imprismed limb in twain. There were fully three including of fat under this common's coat, and Mr. Love get two and a haif gallons of oil for bear's grease olatment from it.

After watching the tran for three days longer the owners of it were rewarded with their fourth bear, a black weighing about 650 pounds. Soon was no helb and that the vessel could not up the bears had migrashed from the section of country about the road-builders' camp.

Killed by a Whale.

From the San transport Exminist.

The whaling steamer Navarch came into port to-day from the Arctic. On bear, was the body of Thomas Warren, the boat header of the vessel from the water. He was in command of one of the boats that harponness an immense bow head that was sighted while the vessel was on her house of its full, smass in plant to the water. With difficulty I managed to read that was sighted which the vessel was on her house of its full, smass in plant to the water. With difficulty I managed to read that was sighted which the vessel was on her house of its full, smass in plant to the water. With difficulty I managed to read that was sighted would so the boat header of the vessel was on her house of its full, smass in plant to the water. With difficulty I managed to read that was sighted woulds on the boat header of the vessel was on her house of the start is been in which Warren was with the discess of its full, smass in plant to the water. With difficulty I managed to research the discess of its full, smass in plant to the discess of the middle of the part of me, I managed to have been the boat header of the vessel was on the boat header of the vessel was on the boat header of the vessel was on here. I will all the water and it is well for the water. With difficulty I managed to read the water with the discess of its full, smass in plant to the water. With difficulty in the part of the vessel was the full that the possel to be a plant with the power of the

THE BATTLE OFTRAFALGAR | S. Liebmann's Sons | HARD WORKING BRIGANDS.

Purest ALMOST WITHOUT PAUL For Six Months They Have Been Pinnder-Bottled Beers

ing in New Mexico and Arlzona and They Expret a Busy Winter-Their Names Unknows, Their Haunts Elunive. Wurzburger Rheingold United States Deputy Marshal Loomis on the night of Oct. 2, while the robbers were attempt-

the atlantic and Pacific Railroad, pear Ric Puerco station, the officers thought that the party consisted of Black Jack, Jesse Williams Bob Hays, and Tom Anderson, desperate fellows who had been cowboys on several of the preat cattle ranges of southeastern New Mexico. As Black Jack and his companions have not been seen in their accustomed baunts for several months the suspicion that they are the robbers is probably well founded. leading civil and Federal officers and troops of United States cavalry a chase of hundreds of miles over the most desolate regions in the Southwest, and not a week goes by without reports of new robberles coming into railway headquarters and to the Post Office Inspector's

I dragged myself into the boat. Then I found out the reason for the anxiety of the English sailors. About forty men of the crew, having seen me go overboard, were also endeavoring to reach the loat. Happily for my safety, I had a great lead on them, and the unfortunate Frenchmen, witnessing the departure of their last hope, endeavored to regain the sinking vessel, but the greater number of them became exhausted and per shed in the waves.

"We were now about six miles from the English vessel, and the sta was getting very rough. We would have been in an unfortunate situation if the English ship had not manouved in a way to approach the boat. At last we succeeded in getting on board. She was the Orion, of 74 guns, commanded by Commodure Medeon, as well as I can recoliect his name. My first care was to present myself before the Commodore and call unon him. In the name of humanity to save the remnant of the crew of the Fourquetx. He was on the ounterdeck, walking up and down and chatting with one of his officers. He jaid no attention to me. Once more I returned to lilin, with the same result as the first time. I approached him the third time almost on my knees, begging him to reply to my supplication. Probably he was at last annoyed by my importunity, for he turned around suddenly and in their kind of French which the English sneak, he said; Monsion, when I am speaking to an Englishman I do not speak to a Fronchman, Then turning his back upon me, he went into his cabin, About an hour afterward he had the pleasure of seeing the Fourgueix go down. Of her crew of 800 men only 38 or 40 were saved, Sublime English humanity. How grand, how chivalrous and noble the English are!

"On the 20th of November, with other French prisoners, I was transferred on board the Brince Sovereign. There I found one of my old comrades, Thomas Butot, our board the Brince Sovereign. There I found one of the harbor of Pixmouth, and on the 9th of the the harbor of Pixmouth, and on the 9th of my oid commands, Thomas Butot, our boatswain, a brave solder and a good sailor.
"On the 7th of December, 1805, we anchored in the harbor of Plymouth, and on the 9th of that month I was put on board the pontion Bienfalsant, a horrible floating prison, well worthy of English humanity. I remained there until 1809."

storehouse on the Bell ranch and stole a large quantity of provisions. On the previous day they had killed a steer out on the range, and had cooked some choice cuts of fresh meat over an open camp fire. Two days later they entered the general store of M. Herzstein, at Liberty, a desolate settlement, where the few wants of the Mexican sheep herders are supplied. They displayed their guns, and holding up the proprietor and his son, Levi, they pillaged the place. There was a Post Office in this store, and, because of it | Plemish, from 7.98 the knowledge of the hold-up reached the office of the Post Office Inspector in this city, and an inspector was despatched to investigate the case. The inspector had to travel in a buckboard 112 miles over the desert from Las Vegas station to reach the place, and arrived one day too late to be held up on one of the San Antonio stages by

posse of neighors and was off in pursuit of the band. The party overtook the robbers in camp about thirty miles southwest of Liberty, and a spirited attack was made upon them. The rob bers stood their ground, and in the fight Levi Herzstein, the Postmaster, and a Mexican were

One of the latest achievements in school compositions is that of a little English boy who, writing about Africa, described it as "a great country, full of sand and elephants, a large part of which was uninhabited until that wicked man stanley filled it with towns and villages."

Mr. C. H. Rotinson says that English shillings are current along the lower Niger, but many of the natives will not accept a coin that ante-dates the present reign. A shilling stamped with the profile of George IV, was recently returned with the profile of George IV, was recently returned with the remark, "Queen Victoria, he be King now."

The same writer says that some native students at the lower Niger mission stations are studying the English language with ludicrous results. They use the dictionary without much discrimination. One of them, apposizing to a white man for not coming to see him, wrote, "Had not distance preponderated I should have approximated to see you." Mr. Robinson thinks this was beaten by a native of India, who began a letter with the words, "Honored Enormity." In the new book, "Haussiand," the fact is mentioned that eggs are scarcely ever eaten by the natives of West Africa, and when a traveller expresses a desire for them the natives at once disturb the various sitting hens in order to seil their haif-hatched progeny to the white man. As soon as the traveller acquires wisdom he tests all eggs before investing. If when he holds, them up to the sun they appear light-coored and nearly transparent they are usually good. He will buy them also if they sink in water but not if they float.

Mr. Robinson recently met a Kru native north of the Boune River but could not understand bers stood their ground, and in the fight Levi Herzstein, the Postmaster, and a Mexican were killed. Three horses were shot. This loss stooped the pursuing party and the robbers made their escape. One of their herses was killed, and in order to hide their identity they cut out the brand with a hunting killed earlier making off further into the hills.

Occasionally during the next three weeks the local newspapers of New Mexico contained brief items about ranch houses robben and country stores pillared, but no trace of the robbers seemed to be found. On July 20 three men dressed as cowboys entered the Post Office at Separ, a small station on the southern Facilite thirty miles west of Deming, held up the Postmaster, and rifled the mail for registered packages. At the time of this robbery two troops of I mited States cavalry were in the field along the border of Mexico chasing a band of remegade Indians who had been committing depradations among the settlers. The United States Marsial secured permission from gray headquarters to goode the cavalry against these Post Office robbers who had escaped hid the mountains to the north of Demisg. Deputy Loomis, accompanied by Lieut Clark with Troop D, Seventh Cavalry, trailed the robbers to a point about fifty mice southwest of Lordsburg, where they were surrounded near Selecton Caron. The robbers had interenced themselves behind natural fortifications and defled capture. While the cavalry were closing in upon the men, carefully studying the ground, the robbers eluded them, and making their way through Selection Caron.

land, which was given to the messenger at the same time.

A recent traveller up the Niger River. West Africa, says that so absolute is the prohibition the Royal Niger Company has placed upon the importation of firearms and spirits above the actual delta of the Niger that he does not remember seeing a single bettle of liquor or more than a half dozen rifles in a journey of more than 1,000 miles through the Hansa States, east of the Niger and sufficient sparse described in the Scheme of M. De Les eps and Commander Roudaire, about sixteen years ago, to cut a canniform the Meditorronean at the southeast corner of Tunis, to admit a wan body of water into the deept, came to nothing save for one good result. In the desert the underground waters were tapped by an arresian well, the water from A Convenient Variety That Will Permit Old Footwear to He Worn Out,

ALL SHOES GO FOR WOMEN.

Women will have a chance to wear out their old shoes this winter, at least so far as the fash-

ions are concerned. There is the most conventent variety in the footwear shown now. You will find a little of everything in the windows, piccadillys and round toes and square toes and New York toes; spring heels, military heels, common sense heels, and Louis XV. heels; laces and buttons; calfskin and French kid. Everything goes.

There seems to be a little preference in certain.

directions, however. The majority of winter shoes have pointed toes, but not of the sharpest

THEY HOLD UP AND ROB AND FIGHT

DENVER, Nov. 12,-For nearly six months a band of desperadoes has been holding high car-nival in New Mexico and Arizona, defy ng the authorities, committing murder, robbing trains, stage coaches, Post Offices, and the stores of country merchants. Although often surrounded and closely pursued the band has eluded all pursuers. One of the band, supposed to have been the leader, is dead, but his loss has not stopped the depredations of the rest. So little is known of these robbers that not even a name has been applied to them. They appear to be as fearless and as clever in their exploits as the Jesse James gang or the McCarty bank robbers. When Cole Young, alias Estes, was shot by ing to hold up the eastbound passenger train on the robbers may be, however, they have been

department in this city. Off on the desert country of eastern New Mexico are scattered herds of sheep tended by a nomadic class of poor Mexicans. The sparsely watered valleys have long been occupied by the big cattle companies, which, through the ravages of cattle rustiers and the recent years of depression, are now about wiped out. It was off in this dreary country that Col. Fountain of Las Cruces, accompanied by his little son, was waylaid by a band of castle rustlers as he was returning from the trial of two members of their gang for cattle stealing, and though six months have passed no trace of the missing lawyer or his son has been discovered. Both probably were murdered and their bodies buried in the White Sands,
On the evening of June 9 two men entered the

the same gang.

Meanwhile the storekeeper had gathered a

ing the ground, the robbers cluded them, and making their way through Skeleton Cafton travelled 110 miles at a rapid pace, stopping overnight at a ranch near Dending, and on the following morning boddy entering the town, calling for their mail at the Post Office and then riding out of the settlement unmoissed. More than 150 men now joined in the chase and a great circle was formed. It was thought that the robbers could not escape, but they did, and the chase was given up.

than 150 men now joined in the chase and a great circle was formed, it was thought that the robbers could not escape, but they did, and the chase was given up.

As Deputy Marshal Loomis and Special Agent Cade Selvy were retarting on the rast Joined express on the Atlantic and Pacific Kailway on the night of Oct. 2 to their homes in Atlantica, on the night of Oct. 2 to their homes in Atlantica, on the night of Oct. 2 to their homes in Atlantica, was held up by a party of massed men at ithe Puerco station. While the engine was taking water at the tank, the engineer was tuchtening a crank pin on one of the driving wheels, and the conductor was standing nearby talking to him. The robbers suddenly appeared out of the darkness and commanded the trainment behold up their hands. Then they ordered the engineer to uncouple the express car from the train and move off up the track. While this was being done the robbers began a fusilable in the direction of the train in order to intimidate the express measunger and the passengers. Leonis and Selvy were sitting in the sin king car at the time and when they heard, the shots they rushed out and started forward to lean what was going on. Taking in the simulous Loom sdrew his rife and taking dei herate aim at one of the robbers he fired bringing down his man at the first shot. He fired at the chiers, but when they saw their companion tall they retreated, followed into the weads by Leonis. The brush was rather to dangerous a spit for even an intrepol officer tike Loomis, and here turned to the train. The robber that mad been brought down proved to be Cole Young, altest Estes, but nothing was found upon he agrain to assist the officers in their pursuit of the other members of the band. Loomis remained at the water tank, while the train went on to Alonguerque, hopping to get another she it at the robbers when they returned for the book of their companion and while, a special train was made up at Alonguerque, and a posse tried to a sertake the robbers when they could get into Mexico

bers before they cand get into Mexics, but no further trace of them could be found.

A week later two stages randing between San Antonio and White thats were held up by four masked men in daylight. The first stage left San Antonio at 7 o clock in the morning, and when eight miles out was stopped by an ambuscade and the mail sacks were cut and plundered. The notoers took the diver's hat and boots, took the four fresh stage horses, turned their own horses free, and taid the driver to wark back toward San Antonio. Mooning the fresh horses the dashed along the stage route until they met the other stage coming toward San Antonio. This they also tield up, and after robbing the passengers and the mail sacks they cut the harness of the stage term and seeks they cut the harness of the stage term and seeks in the stage party they admitted that they were the men who had attempted to hold up the passenger arin at Rio Puerco, and they swore sengence upon Looms and the pursuing parties.

A few days after this double robbery two coverboys rode up to a camp where some cather me. A few days after this double robbery two cow-boys rode up to a camp where some cattle men on a round-up had haited for lunch. They in-quired for George Parker, a cattle man, Turker stepped up and one of the strangers Inquired: "Is your name Parker?" Receiving an affirmative roply, the stranger drew his revolver and said: "Well, your time is come. Tam going to kill you."

Without further words he shot Parker dead, Without further words he shot Packer dead, Turning to the astonished group of cattle men the stranger named two friends of men in the group who, he declared, were marked and would be shot down in the asme way as seen as found. The two men then mounted their moress and made off, it was learned subsequently the Parker had been with Loomie's pursuing party. The robbers continued their myraing party. The robbers continued their exploits in the Malpais conditry, and for some time he power cared to go out in pursuit of them. They alternate to go out in pursuit of them. They alternate and cart the general stope of the El Capitan Land and Cattle Company at Ru sideson, but the employees were on the alect oxpecting just such a visit and the robbers were driven away by a vicerous show of re-islance, illemardson is on the north side of El Capitan Mountain, facing the great open paurs leading to Loo Fries wells, and its probably the mist isolated at thement in the terriory.

On Cattle telegram of inquiry was received in Albuquerque from San Autonia axing the cause of the delay of

New Mersey Advertisements.

New Jersey's Biggest Retail Storr, Being Six Times Bigger Than the Next Biggest, and Located in the Very Heart of Newark. Biggest Bargain Store in the



Pleasers, Promoters and Maintainers of Low Prices for Every Kind of Home and Personal Need of Mellable Character,

A Few Words Choice quality and price all Relating to combine to Thanksgiving. make our store

the most desirable place in which to buy furniture. Not a mean article in the whole 400x200 feet, and not a price that can be matched else-

where for tairness. While we have every conceivable line of Thanksgiving needs, from the fish fork to the nut pick, from the roasting pan to the stove, and the napkin to the table cloth and doily, we ask you to notice our special offers in dining-room furniture, so needful on the occasion of the great feast: Dining - room



in old Flemish, solid mohogany (colonial style) and antique oak.

Sideboards in oak, mahogany or to 179.98.

China Closets, square or round end, with or without mirror back, from 6.75 to 231.00.

We direct special attention to our display of mahogany Dining Furniture in

the old colonial style, such as Buffets, Round Extension Tables, China Closets, Colonial Chairs, all at popular prices.



ish, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 ft., from 8.89 to

fancy leather seats, from 2.50 to 25.75. Oak Dining Chairs, with or without box seat, from 90c to

Side Tables, with or without

Box Seat Dining Chairs, in



Floor Coverings in every make and style at and best assortment.
Three kinds of light in which to view a carpet, viz.: the bright, the moderate, the "dim religious." In this way every light effect can be secured.

All-Wool Ingrain Carpets ... 39c yd. Tapestry Brussels Carpets. . 59c

GUARANTEED BEDDING-We make all our bedding, and accordingly guarantee every hair, feather, tick and workmanship. BEUPHOLSTERING—We make a specialty of reuphoistering parlor and recep-tion suits, odd pieces, &c., in a thorough workmanlike manner. If you have work of the kind, we should be pleased to talk with you should. .

All goods marked in plain figures and sold at one price only. Goods delivered at any railroad station in New Jersey free of charge. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR PACKING.

HAHNE & CO., NEWARK, N. J.

that the stage had been held up again. Capt. Albert Hollenbees, owner of the stage line, set out to hok up the missing stage. Just beyond the modifical relay station he encountered a man armed with a rifle lying beside his horse some distance below. Without stopping to make further inquiry Hollenbeck turned and role rapidly back. As he did so he observed several modified men waiting for signals from a retreat further off from the main road. Organizing a loose, capt. Hollenbeck again set out for, the missing stage, and when about twenty miles out from White Oaks they met the stage driver coming along the road afoot. Some after they met another stage driver, also afoot. The report of two more stage robberies worsed the entire country up to a high state of excitement. The rubbers in these two cases were rather jovial. As they ripped open the mail sacks they suggested to the driver that he should tell the Government to send out the mail sacks they suggested to the driver that he should tell the Government to send out the mail in baskets to save the trouble and expense of cutting up the pouches. They saided that they had secured over \$700 the previous week, and they hoped for larger profits on the midwinter business. After running off the horses they did not want, and cutting the the arrives they did not want, and cutting the the arrives they did not want, and cutting the the horses they did not want, and cutting the the horses they did not want, and cutting the the runbers that the box contained a clock and they did not disturb it.

Capt. Hollenbeck stalt the box contained a clock and they did not disturb it.

Capt. Hollenbeck sent down to Las Cruces for Pat tigret a sheriff, who has the record of being the best officer in the Southwest. He mails in modified the nothers have moved out and are now at work in another district. The Solomonville and Central Post Offices were robbed is to she which the authorities expect to receive notice here of more depredations any day. Some day the cold of the patent was a moder at that the stage had been held up again. Capt.

From the L. wiston Evening Journal.

"A saunk is the biggest fool in the world,"

No. 4 harles O. Campers, the clevelest
mateur transper in Lewiston, who can eath a

sauk corry night in a four barrel. All he does

JEWISH WOMEN TO MEET.

WORK OF THE COVERTION THAT OPENS HERE THIS EFENING.

The Victory Which the National Council of Jewish Women Has Won Over the Rabbis-Objects of the Convention and Topics to Be Discussed - Programme, The Convention called by the National Council of Jewish Women, which opens in this city at the Tuxedo this evening at 8 o'clock, is another filu-tration of the adage, "A had beginning makes a good ending," for the council had its inception in a row. It was this way. When the learned rabbis assembled in Chicago in 1892 to plan their congress for the great Parliament of Religions at the World's Fair they didn't give the Jewish women a thought, much less any part in their programma.
All the Christian bodies represented had provided for the women of their denominations or had helped them to arrange separate congress The Jewish women applied to their teachers for the same privileges. What did the rabbis de? They shrugged their shoulders and said nb. They overlooked the fact that the energies and faculties of Jewish women had been resuscitated in this land of liberty. With American independence the women then said:

One man at least was on their side. That was Dr. Emil G. Hirsch of Chicago. A committee. was at once formed, of which Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon, the organizer of the movement, was made Chairman. Next every Jewish community in the United States received a circular letter announcing that a Jewish Women's Congress, would be held in Chicago at the Parliament of Religions, beginning Sept. 4 and continuing four days. Delegates were appointed by the Chicago committee in all leading cities to select essayists and arrange for exhibits of work from all charitable and benevolent institutions under the administration of Jowe ish women. The response was enthusiastic. The traditional veil of Oriental seclusion was torn beyond repair; the coming Convention here will demonstrate the fact that it can never again be even patched up. And so the Jewess stood upon the platform at Chicago!

"Very well, then; we shall declare our own

congress." And they did.

The congress was a success. The rabbis all stood amazed. Some were appeared—completely won over; others, the strigtly orthodox, held stubbornly to their original views. A consolidation and unification of the forces and sentle ments marking this congress was inevitable. And so the Jewish women marthed through the gate thrown open by the congress into the National Council which was organized that same week with Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon, President; Mrs. Emanuel Mandel, Vice-President; Mrs. Harry J. Seltz, Treasurer; Mrs. I. J. Wolf, Recording Secretary; Miss Sadle American, Corresponding Secretary. Its growth has been slow and steady. It now counts its age as two years. During the first sixteen months there were started thirteen sections with about 1,300 members. To-day forty-one cities work under its banner and about 3,300 women have joined its ranks. The New York Council furnishes 548 of these. The national officers and Board sit in Chicago, Three standing committees, on religion, on Sabbath schools, and on philanthropy, prepare the programme of work for the year.

The work in religion is that of study and lieb-

ening to lectures or papers on subjects which require special preparation. This branch of the work has proved the real strength of the object of the council, for those very rabbis who would not allow these women a part in their pro-gramme at the Parliament of Religious meet them at their formightly or monthly gathere thes and lecture to them, teach them, and study with them. The rabbis not only do this, but they also open the doors of the synagogues to them, allowing them to hold their council meetings in the very houses of worship where Tables in they were, not many years ago, relegated to the oak, mahog- gallery to sit behind a curiain recause their souls were thought to be too small to be allowed to witness certain portions of the services.

"I know of only one rabbi who is opposed to the council," said a member of the New York branch, "and I don't really know that he is, but I've heard it rumored. Not knowing positively. I wouldn't dare to give his name. Since the birth of the National Council we have won over our rabbis throughout the whole country. Some who opposed us most bitterly at the outset are now our stronge-t allies and most heipful so operators, But wait until the Convention, and then every one can see for himself."

Three sessions will be held each day during the Convention. One feature is that thee-rayists have been chosen, for the most part, from the the Convention. One feature is that the e-sayists have been chosen, for the most part, from the ranks of the younger women, and this is also true in part of the speakers. The majority of the women who spoke at the Religious Congress in Chicago, spoke in public for the first time, and with such success that the conneil later determined to strive to bring hidden talent from under its bushel. Among the essayists and their subjects are: Mrs. Neilie L. Miller of Memphis, Tenn., "The Council: Its Advantages, Its Needs, Its Difficulties." Mrs. Rachel L. Sulzberger of New York. "The Council in Large Citles." Mrs. Etta L. Nussbaum of the Federation of Women's Clubs, "Social Aspect of Women's Clubs, "Most Rose Sommerfeld of Haitimore, "Organization of Chartice," Mrs. Sophie t., Axman of Kan-as City, "Children the Hope of the World: Their Needs and Training: Miss Litlian D. Wald of New York, "The Crowded Histricts of Great Citles." Our Duty to Botter Their Condition;" Miss Elizabeth Hershfeld of Buffalo, N. Y., "Circle Study; "Mrs. Henrietta G. Frank of Chicago, "Our Opportunities:" Miss Clara Block of Cincinnat!, "Our Religious Schools: What Can the Council Do for Them;" Mrs. Henry Hahn of Philadelphia, "Mission Schools as an End and a Means."

"The papers have been restricted to such subjects as have a direct bearing upon the work of the council, "said Miss American, "It is the desire of all that the result of the Convention should be to strengthen the work and clear a deen channel, in which the stream of thoughs and effort may run full and strong."

Mrs. Alexander Kohut, President of the New York City Council, will deliver the address of welcome on the opening night of the Convention about he to strengthen the work and clear a deen channel, in which the stream of thoughs and effort may run full and strong."

Mrs. Alexander Kohut, President of the New York City Council, will deliver the address of welcome on the opening night of the Convention. State organization, Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon will also make a shore address. T ranks of the younger women, and this is also

They will not as ushure at all sessions of the Convention.

A one and a third rate to New York, on the certificate plan, good from Nov. 15 to Nov. 25, has been granted by the railroads, provided one hundred persons attend the Convention. This is open to men and women alke. Arrangements have also been made with a large number of hotels, by which board may be had at from \$2 a day up.

To THE EUTOR OF THE SEX-SEC. I WEST STRENGLY pleased to see in to day's his that you take promi nent notice of the inadequary of the punishment in-flet d on Cahman Birns Monday morning in the Yorkville Police Court for recaless driving on Eighth

avenue, running down the clers, endangering the safety of pedestrians resisting arrest, and assaulting the policeman; at itemped in teacther for a \$5 fine. A couple of months ago a driver named McCartney, I think did the same thing on the Boulevard, hurting several wherlmen, ir aking their bicycles, endanger-ing pedestrians, and turn furiously assaulting and injuring the policeman, for all of which crimes be was fined \$10: shoot the same punishment that would have been inflicted on any fine a moment of hisricularies he had winty kinked over an asy cat.

Now this wan birns does the same Using endangering periodications we has bloyders for a half a nite or mary some 1.1. Ith we must are relating errest, and violently assaulting the periodical as issued, and for all these offeness as sault, and for all these offeness as sault, and for all these offeness as sault, and for all these offeness as well as become a pass of the punishment that would be impossible to a security and who if the world of the world of the second of t